

Keswick
Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,
Charles A. Mason, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1941.

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspector.

Keswick Urban District Council

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
KESWICK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1941, which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health dated 16th February, 1940, and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received July, 1941, as directed. Considerable curtailment has again been effected.

Additional work in connexion with the war has still had to be undertaken, and members and officials of the Council and many other workers have continued loyally to carry out the varied duties assigned to them.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (acres) 1,272.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1941), 6,360
(see page 5)

Number of inhabited houses (end 1941), according to Rate Books, 1,431.

Rateable Value, £35,073.

Sum represented by Penny Rate, £138 15s.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	52	29	23	} Live Birth Rate (R.G.), 8.3
\ Legitimate	1	1	—	
/ Illegitimate				
Still Births	0	0	0	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births, nil.

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	85	30	55	Crude Death Rate (R.G.) 13.3 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Maternal Mortality.—

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Childbirth):

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis	0	nil.
Other puerperal Causes	0	nil.
	—	—
Total	0	nil.
(All causes England and Wales		2.23)

Infantile Mortality.—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	2
Death Rate „ „ „ „ (approx):—					
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	36
Illegitimate „ „ illegitimate „	...	...	...	...	nil.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	0
„ Cancer	...	...	...	...	17

KESWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1941.

The area of the district in statute acres (land and inland water) is 1,272.

Social conditions and local industries remain as hitherto. (Unemployment figures will be seen under "Public Assistance"—post).

Meteorological Conditions.—These are shown in a report by Mr. Tom Wilson, Official Observer to the Meteorological Office and Air Ministry, and given at the end of this report.

POPULATION

For 1941 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar General is 6,360, on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based. (N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.)

(The figure for 1940 was 5,625.)

Special figures are given for the calculation of Infant and Maternal Mortality rates—see page 8.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

In the Keswick Urban District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' area, the number of persons in receipt of out-door relief was 37, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 172 of the population, as compared with 1 in 87 in 1940.

Three persons were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital from this district during the year, giving a proportion of 1 in 2,120 of the population, as compared with 1 in 1,406 in 1940.

The numbers for 1941 are detailed as follows :—

Keswick U.D. (1940)	Out-door Relief		Total	Indoor Relief
	Ordinary	Unemployed		
	32	5	37	3
	60	5	65	4

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS.—There were 53 Live Births (30 males and 23 females) registered as belonging to the district ; of these one male was illegitimate.

The Live Birth Rate was accordingly 8.3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 9.2 for the previous year. The rate is again a low one.

Comparisons may be given as follows :—

Birth Rates, 1941—Cumberland	...	...	...	16.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland				15.8
Urban Districts of Cumberland				16.3
England and Wales	...	...	...	14.2
Keswick Urban District	...	...	...	8.3

The percentage of Illegitimate Live Births was 1.8, as compared with 3.2 in 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1941

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES						30	55
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...		
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...		
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...		
4.	Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...		
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...		1
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...		1
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...		1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...		
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...		
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...		
11.	Ac : Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...		
12.	Ac : inf : encephalitis	...	...	...	...		
13.	Cancer of b : cav : and oesoph : (M.) Uterus (F.)	...	...	...	...		2
14.	„ stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	
15.	„ breast	...	...	...	...		4
16.	„ all other sites	...	...	...	...	4	5
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...		
18.	Intra-cran : vasc : lesions	...	...	...	...	8	9
19.	Heart Dis :	...	...	...	...	4	18
20.	Other Dis : of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	1	1
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2	3
22.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	4	2
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	
24.	Ulcer : of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...		
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years	...	...	...	...		
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...		2
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	1	
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion : sepsis	...	...	...	...		
30.	Other Maternal Causes...	...	...	...	...		
31.	Premature Birth	...	...	...	...		
32.	Congen : malform : birth inj : infant dis.	...	...	...	...	1	
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...		
34.	Road Traffic acc :	...	...	...	...		
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	1	
36.	All other causes...	...	...	...	...		4
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total						1	1
Legitimate						1	1
Illegitimate							

					For		For		
					1 M., etc. B. Rate.		M. F. M. F.		
LIVE BIRTHS	}	TOTAL	...	...	...	31	25	30	23
		Legitimate	...	...	...	30	25	29	23
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
STILL BIRTHS	}	TOTAL	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Legitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
POPULATION (for Births and Deaths)—1941—R.G.—									
(a) for B.R.					...	6,360			
(b) for D.R.'s and incidence of notifiable diseases									

STILL BIRTHS.—There were no still births registered, so that the still birth rate was nil. per 1,000 of the population, the same as in 1940. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.51.)

The still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births was therefore, also, nil., the same as in 1940.

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered as belonging to Keswick was 85. This gives a crude death rate of 13.3 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 13.6 for the previous year. An Adjusting or Area Comparability Factor has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1941, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons :—

Death Rates, 1941—Cumberland	...	...	...	...	Crude
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	...	12.6
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	...	12.5
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	12.6
Keswick Urban District	...	...	...	...	12.9
					13.3

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were two deaths among infants under one year of age, so that the Infantile Mortality Rate was 37.7 per 1,000 births, as compared with one death and a rate of 19.2 in 1940.

The two deaths were of infants of two weeks and 7 months old and due to inanition and broncho-pneumonia respectively.

The Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate (again no deaths) per 1,000 illegitimate births, and the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate (two deaths) per 1,000 legitimate births, were respectively nil. and 36.3. These latter rates were nil. and 18.8 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows :—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1941 :—

Cumberland	...	...	...	...	56
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	...	57
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	...	54
England and Wales...	...	...	...	...	59
Keswick Urban District (approx.)	...	...	...	...	38

SENILE DEATH RATE

56 persons had attained the age of 65 years or upwards. This number represents a Senile Death Rate of 65.8 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 66.2 for 1940.

Out of the total 56 deaths :—

11 (5 m. 6 f.)	persons died between the ages of 65 and 70 years
16 (6 m. 10 f.)	„ „ „ 70 and 75 years
9 (3 m. 6 f.)	„ „ „ 75 and 80 years
9 (2 m. 7 f.)	„ „ „ 80 and 85 years
5 (1 m. 4 f.)	„ „ „ 85 and 90 years
3 (f.)	„ „ at ages 93, 93, and 94 years respectively

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year, there was one inquest. Inquests were also held within the district in respect of 3 non-residents. Four deaths were "Uncertified."

No Coroner's certificates were received of cases where post-mortem examination had been made, but no inquest held.

VIOLENCE.—The death rate due to Violence (all forms) was 0.15 per 1,000 of the population in the Keswick Urban District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accident, Other Violence and the Total Violence Deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates from each per 1,000 of the population :—

		Suicide		Road Traffic Acc.		Other Violence excluding Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
		1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Deaths	...	nil.	nil.	1	nil.	nil.	1	1	1
of all causes		nil.	nil.	1.29	nil.	nil.	1.17	1.29	1.17
Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	nil.	nil.	.17	nil.	nil.	.15	.17	.15

The one violence death during the year was attributed to occupational injury.

CANCER

Cancer proved fatal in 17 cases, as follows :—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females	Years
Alimentary	... Stomach	1	—	82
	Bowel		4	47, 67, 79, 94
	Rectum	1		87
Glandular	... Breast		4	44, 57, 69, 71
	Liver	1	1	51, 77
	Testis	1		67
Respiratory	... Lung		1	70
Osseous	... Spine	1		36
Reproductive	... Uterus		1	67
Other—untraced		1		?
Totals	...	6	11	

This number corresponds to a cancer death rate of 2.6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2.3 in 1940.

Approximately out of every 5 deaths of persons belonging to this district 1 was due to cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Vide also page 16).

There were 2 deaths due to Tuberculosis :—

	Males	Females
Respiratory System ...	0	1
Non-Pulmonary ...	0	1

The Respiratory case was previously notified in this district.

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) death rate of 0.31 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.35 for 1940.

The death rate for tuberculosis of the Respiratory System is 0.15 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.35 for 1940.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. Part-time Medical Officer of Health.
2. One Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Jenkins, who is also the Surveyor and Water Engineer, is a Fellow of the Chartered Surveyors' Institute (by examination), and possesses the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate and the Special Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Mr. N. Tyson acted as temporary junior clerk in the Surveyor's Office until September, when Mr. B. Tuffield was appointed.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with the investigations of certain cases of illness during the year 1941 :—

Material	Test applied for :	Result :	
		Pos.	Neg.
Throat or Nose Swabs	Diphtheria	0	2
Sputum	Tuberculosis	1	2
.			

Speaking generally, other particulars relating to Health Services (e.g. Hospitals, Nursing, Maternity, Ambulance Facilities, etc.), remained unchanged.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.

There is little change to report for 1941. Two samples of water as distributed to the consumer were taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis. In each instance the analyst reported the water to be of high purity.

CHLORINATION (Ministry of Health Circular 2086A, 2nd August, 1940).—During the year the Council arrived at a decision for chlorination plants to be installed. An order for the apparatus necessary was placed with Messrs. Wallace & Tiernan, but the installation was not completed before the end of the year under review.

WATER MAINS.—The Surveyor informs me there were no extensions or work of major importance during 1941.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No sewer extensions were carried out in 1941. The Surveyor informs me the sewage effluent from the Outfall Works continued to be satisfactory, and that the sludge was much sought after by farmers and allotment holders ; he was hoping that development might lead to this being used extensively as a substitute for stable manure.

Closet Accommodation.—Unchanged.

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE

The method of scavenging and removal of refuse proceeds as formerly.

Just before the close of the year the Council entered upon active negotiations for the purchase of land adjoining the present ash-tip. (These negotiations have since been successful.)

Unfortunately, the question of the provision of a special motor refuse removal vehicle has been shelved for the present.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The sanitary inspection of the district is undertaken by Mr. J. Jenkins, who is also the Council's Surveyor and Water Engineer. It is with pleasure I again record my appreciation of his willing co-operation at all times, and I gratefully acknowledge his assistance in the making of this report.

Summary supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article XIX of the Sanitary Officer's Order, 1926.

Premises inspected during the year ...	...	...	...	138
Nuisances or defects discovered ...	...	...	...	132
Do. do. remedied after informal notice ...			...	109
Do. do. do. statutory do. ...			...	8
Housing Inspections under Public Health or Housing Acts				122
Factories Inspections ...	...	...	...	59

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in this district at the end of 1940, and it will be seen that 21 premises were on the register. 59 inspections by the Sanitary Inspector revealed 5 defects, which were all remedied.

Premises	Number	Inspec- tions	Defects Found	Written Notices	Defects Remedied	Prose- cutions
Factories with mec- hanical power	7	25	2	2	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	14	34	3	3	3	—
Other Premises under the Act						
Totals ...	21	59	5	5	5	—

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No change. Periodical inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspector co-operates with officials of the County Council. Poison is still available at the Council Offices free of charge. The refuse tip continues to be occasionally baited with rat poison.

HOUSING

Housing conditions relating to working class dwellings show little change. Building work was almost at a standstill, the Surveyor informs me.

One new house was completed in this district during the year by private enterprise, viz., on Lonsties Estate, Ambleside Road.

No action was taken under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

HOUSING APPENDIX.

(in accordance with Circular 1728 Ministry of Health, 25th Oct., 1938).

STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	58
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	94
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	0

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices : Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...

46

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—No action taken.

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part iv.—Overcrowding :—No action taken.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.

There were 6 registered milk-sellers whose premises were within the Urban District, all being producers and retailers. Inspections continue to be made periodically.

A large quantity of the town's milk supply is retailed by producers and retailers whose premises are situated in the surrounding Rural District. There were 9 of such producers and retailers during 1941.

The table below gives the results of 23 samples of milk retailed in the town and taken during 1941 by the Sanitary Inspector, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle.

Of the 23 samples, 14 were satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory in relation to dirt contamination, as follows :—

	Satisfactory according to Accredited Standards	Unsatisfactory according to Accredited Standards	Total
Samples produced in Urban District	8	4	12
„ „ outside „	6	5	11
	—	—	—
	14	9	23

The 9 unsatisfactory samples comprised :—

- 6 failing the Methylene Blue Reduction test only ;
- 4 „ B. Coli test only (i.e., showing B. Coli in 2 or 3 tubes out of 3), and
- 3 „ Combined test.

All samples tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli proved negative (the same as in 1940).

On a sample of milk being reported as tubercular, investigation is made by veterinary officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. I am kindly informed by Mr. John Cameron, Divisional Inspector of that Authority, that in so far as the Urban District of Keswick was concerned, no cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, during the year under review.

The only milk under “ Special Designation ” produced in the Keswick Urban District was by Mr. Martin Raven, High Hill Farm, who is also a large retailer.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—No change from the previous year.

The following is a summary of meat condemned (owing to disease or putrefaction, etc.), together with other foods for which condemnation certificates were issued by the Sanitary Inspector :—

- 5 Bovine carcasses (including 3 with organs) ;
- 1 „ head, 1 set of offal, and 46 livers ;
- 5 sheep carcasses, 33 sheep plucks and 23 livers ;
- 15 st. fish ;
- 600 eggs ;
- 249 lbs. other foodstuffs (including sausage, 40 lbs. ; bacon, 82 lbs. ; ham, 57 lbs. ; chicken and ham roll, 21 lbs. ; and pressed beef, 49 lbs.)

BAKEHOUSES.—One ceased to be used during the year, leaving six in existence ; these were periodically inspected and generally found in a cleanly condition.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OF, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1941 in the Keswick Urban District (including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis) and excluding Measles and Whooping Cough, was 5.

(Vide post re notification of Measles and Whooping Cough).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1941

Disease		Total cases notified	Cases notified 1939 admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	2	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	2	2	0
Measles ...	...	7	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	...	13	0	0
Tuberculosis :—				
	Males	0	0	0
Pulmonary	Females	1	1 (San.)	0
	Males	0	0	0
Non-Pulmonary	Females	0	0	0

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable Diseases, 1941 :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
C-S Meningitis ..		1				1							2
Measles ...	4					2	1						7
Whooping Cough	3	1	4	4				1					13
Pneumonia ...					2								2
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary ...						1							1
Other Forms .													0

From notifications received it is deducted that approximately one in every 1,272 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Chicken-pox, Measles and Whooping Cough excluded) and the Tuberculosis Regulations. (Last year's figure, 1 in 352, and in 1928 it was 1 in 177.)

There was no case of Scarlet Fever notified in 1941, so that the case rate and death rate per 1,000 of the population were respectively nil., these rates for England and Wales being 1.47 and .00.

There was one case of Diphtheria; the case occurred among the staff of a hotel and was removed to hospital, but proved fatal. The case rate and death rate of this disease, therefore, were each .15 per 1,000 of the population, those for England and Wales being respectively 1.25 and .07.

Throughout the country a campaign of immunisation against Diphtheria was initiated by the Minister of Health. By the end of 1941 in this district 515 children under fifteen years of age, or approximately 35.3 per cent., received the two immunising doses of A.P.T. (Alum precipitated toxoid) as sponsored by the M. of Health.

(N.B.—Infants under one year of age are not inoculated).

78 of the above number of children, or approximately 28.8 per cent., were over one but under five years of age.

Most of the work was carried out personally by me at the local schools, but I am grateful for the co-operation of the local medical practitioners, head teachers, and particularly to the County Health Visitor, Miss Lawson, upon whom much extra work has fallen.

Two cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were notified (1 in February and 1 in June); both were removed to hospital and recovery ensued.

As in the previous ten years, no case of Puerperal Pyrexia was recorded. The case rate for this disease (including Puerperal Fever) is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate is :—Puerperal Pyrexia, nil. per 1,000 total births (i.e., live and still births) registered during the year. The corresponding rate (1941) for England and Wales was 11.91. Again no maternal deaths occurred—corresponding, therefore, to a Maternal Mortality Rate of nil. per 1,000 total (live and still births), the same as in 1940. The rate (1941) for England and Wales was 2.23 (all causes).

PNEUMONIA.—Two notifications were received. The registered deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) numbered 6.

Similar to the previous year, there were no notifications of Typhoid (including Para-typhoid) Fever, Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations only one case (female) of Pulmonary was notified, and nil. of Other Forms of Tuberculosis. That case and one pulmonary male previously notified were admitted to Sanatorium during the year.

The following table gives the number of New Cases and Mortality (all cases) during 1941 :—

Age		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15—20	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 —& upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Untraced—R.G.)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 10.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1941 was as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary ...	9	5	14
Non-pulmonary	3	10	13
	—	—	—
All Cases .	12	15	27

No action has been required to be taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relates to powers regarding persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, and in an infectious state, and employed in connection with a dairy or the handling of milk or milk vessels.

With reference to the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, regarding compulsory removal to hospital or institution, no action has been taken.

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Epidemics usually occur in conjunction with epidemics in the districts adjoining.

Influenza was not markedly prevalent. No death occurred, so that the influenza death rate was nil. per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1 death recorded and a death rate of .17 in 1940. (The rate, 1941, for England and Wales, was .19.)

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st November, 1939).—There were only 7 cases of Measles notified—the last being in July—whilst Whooping Cough notifications rose to 13 (and all but one in first four months).

The case rates of Measles and Whooping Cough (as per notifications) were respectively 1.1 and 2.04 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 10.33 and 4.39 for all England and Wales.

No death occurred from either Measles or Whooping Cough, so that the death rates were nil. per 1,000 of the population, as compared with .03 and .06 respectively for England and Wales.

There were no school closures due to epidemic disease during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION

Height above sea level, 254 ft. Lat. 54° 36' N. Long. 3° 9' W.

RETURNS FOR 1941

RAINFALL					SUNSHINE			
MONTH	AMOUNT		Greatest Fall on one day	Average 39 years	AMOUNT		Average 39 years	
	Inches	Days			HOURS	DAYS		
Jan. ...	1.67	on 5	.96 on 22nd	6.29	40.5	on 13	35.5	
Feb. ...	6.33	„ 19	1.66 on 26th	4.63	42.6	„ 13	52.9	
March ...	3.35	„ 13	.75 „ 1st	4.07	101.7	„ 24	99.3	
April ...	2.38	„ 11	.88 „ 16th	2.92	104.1	„ 23	127.3	
May ...	3.99	„ 13	2.03 „ 23rd	3.14	149.1	„ 26	176.8	
June ...	.70	„ 7	.25 „ 7th	3.14	218.7	„ 30	183.7	
July ...	1.76	„ 15	.27 „ 20th	4.31	171.1	„ 30	158.8	
August ..	8.26	„ 22	1.38 „ 28th	4.98	113.1	„ 23	141.7	
Sept. ...	1.83	„ 8	.29 „ 10th	4.25	106.5	„ 24	121.8	
October..	7.16	„ 19	2.84 „ 9th	6.71	82.5	„ 22	80.1	
Nov. ...	4.76	„ 17	.83 „ 24th	5.69	42.0	„ 15	26.3	
Dec. ...	3.65	„ 14	.87 „ 6 & 10	6.45	30.8	„ 16	26.7	
Totals ...	45.84	„ 163			1202.7	„ 259		

TEMPERATURES

	HIGHEST MAXIMUM (in screen)	LOWEST MINIMUM (in screen)	LOWEST MINIMUM (on grass)	Nights Frost	Wind at Gale Force	Snow Lying
Jan. ..	45.0 on 25th	11.0 on 5th	8.0 on 5th	26	...	13
Feb. ..	52.0 „ 7 & 8	14.0 „ 23 & 25	10.0 „ 25th	16	1	12
Mar. ...	57.0 „ 15th	27.0 „ 16th	14.0 „ 30th	11	1	11
April .	57.0 „ 2nd	26.0 „ 28th	15.0 „ 28th	13	...	...
May ..	77.0 „ 31st	28.0 „ 4th	20.0 „ 4th	8	...	...
June .	84.0 „ 21st	37.0 „ 12th	30.0 „ 12th	2	...	...
July ..	84.0 „ 12th	45.0 „ 9th	38.0 „ 9th	...	...	...
Aug. .	76.0 „ 1st	40.0 „ 31st	34.0 „ 21st	...	...	...
Sept. .	77.0 „ 4th	42.0 „ 15th	34.0 „ 20th	...	...	...
Oct....	69.0 „ 7 & 8	33.0 „ 29th	25.0 „ 25th	9	...	...
Nov. .	59.0 „ 23rd	25.0 „ 8th	15.0 „ 8th	14	...	...
Dec. ..	59.0 „ 8th	26.0 „ 26th	20.0 „ 29th	11	...	...

WIND						EARTH TEMPERATURES			
	Calm	North Quadrant	South Quadrant	East Quadrant	West Quadrant	Highest 1 ft.	Lowest 1 ft.	Highest 4 ft.	Lowest 4 ft.
January ...	14	3	1	11	2	38.0	33.6	41.0	36.3
February ...	11	3	6	4	4	38.9	34.0	40.2	39.3
March ...	5	10	3	7	6	42.3	37.0	41.5	39.4
April ...	7	1	2	16	4	45.8	39.2	45.9	41.5
May ...	9	5	6	8	3	53.5	44.5	47.6	44.1
June ...	6	4	9	7	4	62.3	51.2	53.5	47.9
July ...	6	1	13	...	11	65.0	59.7	57.0	54.0
August ...	6	3	4	...	18	64.7	57.6	57.7	54.5
September ...	15	1	5	1	8	60.3	56.3	57.1	56.5
October ...	14	5	3	2	7	57.7	55.8	56.4	53.4
November ...	13	...	11	3	3	46.6	41.9	53.0	48.4
December ...	14	4	2	1	10	45.0	38.0	48.4	46.3
	120	40	65	60	80				

ABNORMAL PRECIPITATION

Nov. 2nd and 3rd, 1931, 6.16 inches in 36 hours
 November 3rd, 1931, 4.86 ,,
 November 12th, 1938, 3.37 ,,
 November 4th, 1926, 3.32 inches in 9½ hours
 December 24th, 1925, 3.50 ,,
 August 2nd, 1923, 3.00 ,,
 July 13th, 1932, 2.56 inches in 5 hours
 December 2nd, 1902, 3.12 ,,

SUNDRY NOTES

Thunder heard, 2 days
 Lightning observed, 1 day
 Thunderstorm with preeipitation, 1 day
 Visibility less than 1,100 yards, 4 days
 More than 1 inch of rain fell on 4 days
 More than 2 inches of rain fell on 2 days
 Warmest day, 84.0° on June 21st and July 12th
 Coldest night, 8.9° on January 6th

THE WEATHER OF 1941

JANUARY	Started the year with snow and ice, and for the first week snow covered the ground, while the lakes were soon frozen and skating was enjoyed until the middle of the month. Ground frost was registered on 26 nights and snow lay on 13 days. Rainfall was very low.
FEBRUARY.	Frost was registered on 16 nights and rain fell on 19 days. Towards the end of the month we experienced severe snow which fell continuously for 3 days and nights. 15 inches of snow was measured and the town was isolated for several days. Severe rain and a gale on the last 2 days soon cleared the winter covering.
MARCH.	Frost was registered on 11 nights and rain on 13 days. There were many very cold days.
APRIL.	Winter was loath to give way to Spring and we had 13 nights frost. Towards the end we had a succession of fine, sunny days, but it was cold.
MAY	Commenced with the dry spell continuing, and frost at night lasted until the middle of the month when, with a fall of over 2 inches of rain (2.03 on the 23rd), real Spring conditions prevailed.
JUNE.	Summer arrived almost on the heels of winter and the month was warm and dry: 23 rainless days with a temperature of 84 on the 21st.
JULY	Almost equalled the example of June, though with more showery days and very warm.
AUGUST	alas, proved by far the wettest month of the year, with $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. of rain which fell on 22 days. There was considerable low cloud.
SEPTEMBER	Was a fine, dry month, with several warm, delightful days; it probably was the most enjoyable month of the year. Most of the rain fell during the night. Winds were slight and visibility good.
OCTOBER	Was wet and rather depressing. 2.84 ins. of rain on the 9th nearly gave us a flood, but the lack of rain in the early part of the year lowered the height of Thirlmere and the reservoir was able to take and hold much of the water that fell in that area.
NOVEMBER	Was a seasonable month. Frost at nights and many dark and wet days.
DECEMBER	Too, was uninteresting until the last week, when it prepared us for the winter which was to follow.

Grass crops were well up to, and in some cases, above average. Roots were good, though the early dry spell affected the early potato crop.

Every gardener was amply rewarded and at harvest time all was safely gathered in before the local Harvest Festivals were held; this, however, appears to pass unnoticed by most tillers of the soil.

Heather Honey was almost a failure owing to the wet August, and the total honey yield was disappointing.

TOM WILSON,
Observer to Meteorological Society.